I'm not a bot

Download Article Switch to root or unlock the root account with this complete guide Download Article The "root" user account on Linux has full administrative privileges over the entire system. If you want to edit system configuration files, install system-wide software, add users, or virtually anything else outside of your home directory, you'll need root access. For most tasks, you won't need to log or switch to the root user accountyou can run administrative tasks with the sudo command to prevent you from doing damage while logged in with full superuser permissions. If you're using Ubuntu, the root account is locked by default to prevent this from happening. If you need to keep root access while doing a large number of system tasks, it's still possible to become root. Read on to learn all the ways to gain root access in Linux. Many Linux distros disable the root user by default for security reasons. You can still run commands as root by prefacing them with "sudo". You can also start a root shell using "sudo -i." To log in as root or switch to the root user in a terminal, set a password for the root user, then use "su -" to become root.1Open the terminal. Ubuntu and several other distributions lock the root account automatically to prevent you from using commands that can damage your system. You can unlock the root account in the terminal. If you're in the desktop environment, you can press Ctrl + Alt + T to start the terminal.[1]The root account is locked in many Linux distributions to discourage you from logging in as the root user. In most cases, you should never need to log in as root because you can run elevated commands using {{kbd|sudo}}. To learn how to use it, jump to Using Sudo. 2Type sudo passwd root and press Enter. When prompted for a password, enter your user password.[2] Advertisement 3Set a root user password. You'll be prompted to create a password for the root account and enter it twice. Once a password has been set, the root account will be active.[3] 4Lock the root account again (optional). If you want to lock the root account, enter the following command to remove the password and lock root: Advertisement 1Preface a command with sudo to run it as root. Sudo, which stands for "superuser do," is the best way to run commands as root in Linux. When you use sudo, you have root access for long enough to run the command, which, in most cases, is all you'll ever need. Instead of entering the root password, you'll enter your own password. For example, type sudo vim /etc/apache2/apache2.conf to open the file apache2.conf as the root user, which allows you to make changes to the file even if your user account doesn't have write access to the file.sudo is the preferred method for distributions like Ubuntu, where it will work even when the root account is locked.You can only use sudo if your user account is in the /etc/sudoers configuration file.[4]2Use sudo -i to start a root shell. If you want to run many commands as root without having to type your password multiple times, you can use this command to access a root shell that doesn't require enabling the root user, even in Ubuntu.[5]3Use sudo -s to start a root shell using your environment. If you want to run a series of root commands without typing sudo before each, you can use this command to open an interactive root shell. The difference between the -s and -i options is that -s loads your own .bashrc file and keeps your current directory, whereas sudo -i simulates an actual root login. Advertisement 1Type su - and press Enter. This will attempt to log you in as root. You can actually use the su command to log in as any user on the machine, but when you don't specify a username, it will attempt to log in as root.2Type the root password and press Enter. You now have a root shell.If you get an "authentication error" message, your root account is likely locked. You will need to unlock the root account.3Run commands as root. When you are logged in as root, the prompt will end with # instead of $ if you're using bash, korn, or bourne shell, or % if you're using csh, tcsh, or zsh.Once you are logged in as root, you can enter commands without having to re-enter the root password. Advertisement 1In a terminal, type sudo nano /etc/gdm3/custom.conf and press Enter. If you want to log in to your Ubuntu Linux system as root instead of as your user account on the initial login screen, use this method to enable root logins. When you type this command, this will open the "custom.conf" file for editing.[6]When prompted, enter your user password to continue.2Add AllowRoot=True to the file. Go to the bottom of the file. Add "AllowRoot=True" below "TimedLoginDelay = 10."[7] Add a few spaces so that the "A" in "AllowRoot" goes right below the "T" in "TimedLoginDelay".3Press Ctrl+X. This displays a prompt that asks if you want to save the file.4Press Y followed by Enter. This saves the "Custom.conf" file. You should return to the normal Terminal prompt.5Type sudo nano /etc/pam.d/gdm-password and press Enter. This is the command to edit the password authentication manager file.[8]Enter your user password when prompted.6Comment out the line "auth required pam_succeed_If." To do this, type a hash symbol (#) before the line: # auth required pam_succeed_If. 7Press Ctrl+X and then keypress+Y to confirm. This saves the "custom.conf" file. You should return to the normal Terminal prompt.[9] 8Log in as root on the login screen. When signing in to Ubuntu at the login screen, select Not Listed from the menu and type root as the username. You'll then use the root password you set earlier to log in as root. If you want to remove the ability to log in to Ubuntu as root, delete the line you added to /etc/gdm3/custom.conf and uncomment the line you commented in etc/pam.d/gdm-password. Advertisement 1Reset the root password if it has been forgotten. If you've forgotten the root password and your user password, you'll need to boot into recovery mode in order to change them. If you know your user password and need to change the root password, just type sudo passwd root, enter your user password, then create a new root password.2Reboot your computer and hold left- Shift after the BIOS screen. This will open the GRUB menu.The timing on this can be tricky, so you may have to try multiple times.3Select the first (recovery mode) entry on the list. This will load recovery mode for your current distribution.4Select the root option from the menu that appears. This will start the terminal with you logged in as the root account.5Remount the drive with write permissions. When you boot into recovery mode, you will typically only have read permissions. Enter the following command to enable write access:[10] 6Create a new password for any accounts you're locked out of. Once you're logged in as root and have changed the access permissions, you can create a new password for any account:[11]Type passwd accountName and press Enter. If you need to change the root password, type passwd root.Enter the new password twice when prompted.7Reboot your computer after resetting passwords. Once you're finished resetting passwords, you can reboot and use your computer as normal. Your new passwords will take effect immediately.[12] Advertisement Add New Question Question How can I make a user a superuser? Type in "sudo usermod -aG sudo " replacing the username of the user you want to grant superuser access. Question How do we log in as a root in Method 3? I have my admin account and my guest account. Do I have to log as a root in terminal first? Yes. The root account must be unlocked first if you're using Ubuntu. Follow the instructions in method two. If you're not using Ubuntu, check your distribution's documentation. Question What is the tilde used for? It designates a home folder (typically aliased to the current user's home folder). See more answers Ask a Question Advertisement The advice in this section is based on the lived experiences of wikiHow readers like you. If you have a helpful tip youd like to share on wikiHow, please submit it in the field below. Make sure to lock the root account every time you've committed the changes you need. Thanks Thanks Thanks Advertisement Written by: wikiHow Technology Writer This article was co-authored by wikiHow staff writer, Nicole Levine, MFA. Nicole Levine is a Technology Writer and Editor for wikiHow. She has more than 20 years of experience creating technical documentation and leading support teams at major web hosting and software companies. Nicole also holds an MFA in Creative Writing from Portland State University and teaches composition, fiction-writing, and zine-making at various institutions. This article has been viewed 1,605,405 times. 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the file /etc/passwd and just change UID and GID to 0:$ grep john /etc/passwdjohn:x:0:0::/home/john:/bin/shAdd User To Root GroupIf you just want to add john to root group, without granting him all root privileges, run the following command:$ sudo usermod -a -G root johnDelete User With Root PrivilegesCool Tip: Log in to a remote Linux server without entering password! Set up password-less SSH login! Read more You wont be able to delete a user with UID 0 using userdel command:$ sudo userdel johnuserdel: user john is currently used by process 1To delete him, firstly open the /etc/passwd file and change his UID.For example, change the line:john:x:0:0::/home/john:/bin/shto something like:john:x:1111:0::/home/john:/bin/shAfter this, youll be able to delete user john with userdel command:$ sudo userdel johnWas it useful? Share this post with the world! Linux users will inevitably need to log into the root account, or use administrator privileges, quite frequently. Tasks like installing or removing software, configuring system settings, adjusting file permissions, and many others usually require access to the root user account in order to perform. The root account can be accessed either by logging directly into the account, or by using the sudo Linux command to temporarily access root and execute a command with administrator privileges. In this tutorial, we will show you how to change to the root account on a Linux system, and how to use sudo to execute commands with root privileges.In this tutorial you will learn:How to log in to the root accountHow to use the sudo commandHow to open a new terminal as the root userHow to switch to root on LinuxSoftware Requirements and Linux Command Line ConventionsCategoryRequirements, Conventions or Software Version UsedSystemAny Linux distroSoftwareN/AOtherPrivileged access to your Linux system as root or via the sudo command.Conventions# requires given linux commands to be executed with root privileges either directly as a root user or by use of sudo command$ requires given linux commands to be executed as a regular non-privileged userHow to Switch to Root User on LinuxHere are a few different methods to switch to the root user on Linux. Depending on your Linux distribution and the way your user is configured (i.e., whether they have sudo access or not), you may find that one method works better than another, so try them all.The majority of Linux distributions come with the sudo convention configured by default for the user that is set up during installation. If your user has access to the sudo command, then you can switch to the root account by appending the -i option, like so:$ sudo -iLogging into the root user account by using the sudo command in LinuxAfter providing your sudo password, you will be logged into the root account and no longer required to continue prefacing your commands with sudo in order to run them with root privileges.Alternatively, there is no reason to log into the root user account if you have access to the sudo command and simply want to run a few commands as the root user. This is actually the recommended approach, as it is more secure than having users to log into the root account directly. For example, to run a command as root, preface it with sudo: $ sudo whoamirootAlthough we are running this command as an ordinary user, the whoami command shows us the effective user that is running the command, which is root. If your user does not have sudo permissions, you should be able to log in to the root user account via the su command. In this case, you will need to know the password of the root user. The majority of times, you will want to append the - option, in order to update your local environment variables.$ su -WARNINGThe above command will only work if the root account has a password configured. On some systems, the root account does not have a password by default, and instead is expected to be accessed strictly via sudo as shown in the above methods. If your root account does not have a password and you need to set one, you can execute the following command. Note that this is going against security recommendations.$ sudo passwdAfter setting the root password, you will be able to log in with the su command.Another option is to open a new terminal as the root user. The command for this will vary depending on your installed desktop environment, but if you want to open a brand new terminal as the root user on the GNOME desktop environment, you can execute the following command.$ sudo gnome-terminalThis same method can also be used to launch other GUI applications as the root account, although many of them will not like being accessed by root, and may produce an error.Closing ThoughtsIn this tutorial, we saw how to switch to the root user account on a Linux system. The recommended approach is to use the sudo command in order to execute commands with root privileges, but we can also log directly into the root user account, either with the sudo -i or su - commands, depending on how our system and user account has been configured. Linux Mint is a spin-off distribution of Ubuntu Linux, and as such shares many characteristics of its more prominent cousin. One such trait shared by the two Linux versions is the disabling of the root account by default. Rather than enabling the root access and possibly leaving the system open for attack by hackers, the Mint Linux developers disabled the account. Nevertheless, if you do want to enable the root account in Mint, you can do so by setting a password for it. Open a terminal by clicking the "Menu" button at the lower left corner of the Linux Mint desktop and selecting the "Terminal" application shortcut in the menu. Type "sudo passwd root" into the terminal and press "Enter." Type your current account's password at the password prompt and press "Enter" to authenticate with the sudo command. Set a password for the root account by typing it at the prompt, pressing "Enter," retyping it to confirm and pressing "Enter." Type "su" at the terminal and press "Enter" to become the root user. You can also log in as root by specifying "root" at a login prompt. Download Article Switch to root or unlock the root account with this complete guide Download Article The "root" user account on Linux has full administrative privileges over the entire system. If you want to edit system configuration files, install system-wide software, add users, or virtually anything else outside of your home directory, you'll need root access. For most tasks, you won't need to log or switch to the root user accountyou can run administrative tasks with the sudo command to prevent you from doing damage while logged in with full superuser permissions. If you're using Ubuntu, the root account is locked by default to prevent this from happening. If you need to keep root access while doing a large number of system tasks, it's still possible to become root. Read on to learn all the ways to gain root access in Linux. Many Linux distros disable the root user by default for security reasons. You can still run commands as root by prefacing them with "sudo". You can also start a root shell using "sudo -i." To log in as root or switch to the root user in a terminal, set a password for the root user, then use "su -" to become root.1Open the terminal. Ubuntu and several other distributions lock the root account automatically to prevent you from using commands that can damage your system. You can unlock the root account in the terminal. If you're in the desktop environment, you can press Ctrl + Alt + T to start the terminal.[1]The root account is locked in many Linux distributions to discourage you from logging in as the root user. In most cases, you should never need to log in as root because you can run elevated commands using {{kbd|sudo|}. To learn how to use it, jump to Using Sudo. 2Type sudo passwd root and press Enter. 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For example, type sudo vim /etc/apache2/apache2.conf to open the file apache2.conf as the root user, which allows you to make changes to the file even if your user account doesn't have write access to the file.sudo is the preferred method for distributions like Ubuntu, where it will work even when the root account is locked.You can only use sudo if your user account is in the /etc/sudoers configuration file.[4]2Use sudo -i to start a root shell. If you want to run many commands as root without having to type your password multiple times, you can use this command to access a root shell that doesn't require enabling the root user, even in Ubuntu.[5]3Use sudo -s to start a root shell using your environment. If you want to run a series of root commands without typing sudo before each, you can use this command to open an interactive root shell. The difference between the -s and -i options is that -s loads your own .bashrc file and keeps your current directory, whereas sudo -i simulates an actual root login. Advertisement 1Type su - and press Enter. This will attempt to log you in as root. You can actually use the su command to log in as any user on the machine, but when you don't specify a username, it will attempt to log in as root.2Type the root password and press Enter. You now have a root shell.If you get an "authentication error" message, your root account is likely locked. You will need to unlock the root account.3Run commands as root. When you are logged in as root, the prompt will end with # instead of $ if you're using bash, korn, or bourne shell, or % if you're using csh, tcsh, or zsh.Once you are logged in as root, you can enter commands without having to re-enter the root password. Advertisement 1In a terminal, type sudo nano /etc/gdm3/custom.conf and press Enter. 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To do this, type a hash symbol (#) before the line: # auth required pam_succeed_If. 7Press Ctrl+X and then keypress+Y to confirm. This saves the "custom.conf" file. You should return to the normal Terminal prompt.[9] 8Log in as root on the login screen. When signing in to Ubuntu at the login screen, select Not Listed from the menu and type root as the username. You'll then use the root password you set earlier to log in as root. If you want to remove the ability to log in to Ubuntu as root, delete the line you added to /etc/gdm3/custom.conf and uncomment the line you commented in etc/pam.d/gdm-password. Advertisement 1Reset the root password if it has been forgotten. If you've forgotten the root password and your user password, you'll need to boot into recovery mode in order to change them. If you know your user password and need to change the root password, just type sudo passwd root, enter your user password, then create a new root password.2Reboot your computer and hold left- Shift after the BIOS screen. This will open the GRUB menu.The timing on this can be tricky, so you may have to try multiple times.3Select the first (recovery mode) entry on the list. This will load recovery mode for your current distribution.4Select the root option from the menu that appears. This will start the terminal with you logged in as the root account.5Remount the drive with write permissions. When you boot into recovery mode, you will typically only have read permissions. Enter the following command to enable write access:[10] 6Create a new password for any accounts you're locked out of. Once you're logged in as root and have changed the access permissions, you can create a new password for any account:[11]Type passwd accountName and press Enter. If you need to change the root password, type passwd root.Enter the new password twice when prompted.7Reboot your computer after resetting passwords. Once you're finished resetting passwords, you can reboot and use your computer as normal. Your new passwords will take effect immediately.[12] Advertisement Add New Question Question How can I make a user a superuser? Type in "sudo usermod -aG sudo " replacing the username of the user you want to grant superuser access. Question How do we log in as a root in Method 3? I have my admin account and my guest account. Do I have to log as a root in terminal first? Yes. The root account must be unlocked first if you're using Ubuntu. Follow the instructions in method two. If you're not using Ubuntu, check your distribution's documentation. Question What is the tilde used for? It designates a home folder (typically aliased to the current user's home folder). See more answers Ask a Question Advertisement The advice in this section is based on the lived experiences of wikiHow readers like you. If you have a helpful tip youd like to share on wikiHow, please submit it in the field below. Make sure to lock the root account every time you've committed the changes you need. Thanks Thanks Thanks Advertisement Written by: wikiHow Technology Writer This article was co-authored by wikiHow staff writer, Nicole Levine, MFA. Nicole Levine is a Technology Writer and Editor for wikiHow. She has more than 20 years of experience creating technical documentation and leading support teams at major web hosting and software companies. Nicole also holds an MFA in Creative Writing from Portland State University and teaches composition, fiction-writing, and zine-making at various institutions. This article has been viewed 1,605,405 times. Co-authors: 17 Updated: July 12, 2025 Views:1,605,405 Categories: Linux PrintSend fan mail to authors Thanks to all authors for creating a page that has been read 1,605,405 times. How do you become a root user in Ubuntu? Either you run commands with root privilege like this:sudo any_commandOr you switch user in Ubuntu to root user like this:sudo suIn both cases, youll have to enter your own user accounts password. But theres more to root account in Ubuntu that you should know.When you have just started using Linux, youll find many things that are different from Windows. One of those different things is the concept of the root user.In this beginner series, Ill explain a few important things about the root user in Ubuntu.Please keep in mind that while I am writing this from Ubuntu users perspective, it should be valid for most Linux distributions.Youll learn the following in this article:Why root user is disabled in UbuntuUsing commands as rootSwitch to root userUnlock the root userWhat is root user? Why is it locked in Ubuntu?In Linux, there is always a super user called root. This is the super admin account that can do anything and everything with the system. It can access any file and run any command on your Linux system.With great power comes great responsibility. Root user gives you complete power over the system and hence it should be used with great caution. Root user can access system files and run commands to make changes to the system configuration. And hence, an incorrect command may destroy the system.This is why Ubuntu and other Ubuntu-based distributions lock the root user by default to save you from accidental disasters.You dont need to have root privilege for your daily tasks like moving file in your home directory, downloading files from internet, creating documents etc.Take this analogy for understanding it better. If you have to cut a fruit, you use a kitchen knife. If you have to cut down a tree, you have to use a saw. Now, you may use the saw to cut fruits but thats not wise, is it?Does this mean that you cannot be root in Ubuntu or use the system with root privileges? No, you can still have root access with the help of sudo (explained in the next section).Bottom line: Root user is too powerful to be used for regular tasks. This is why it is not recommended to use root all the time. You can still run specific commands with root.How to run commands as root user in Ubuntu?Image Credit: xkcdYoull need root privileges for some system specific tasks. For example, if you want to update Ubuntu via command line, you cannot run the command as a regular user. It will give you permission denied error or show are you root error.apt updateReading package lists... DoneE: Could not open lock file /var/lib/apt/lists/lock - open (13: Permission denied)E: Unable to lock directory /var/lib/apt/lists/W: Problem unlinking the file /var/cache/apt/pkgcache.bin - RemoveCaches (13: Permission denied)W: Problem unlinking the file /var/cache/apt/srcpkgcache.bin - RemoveCaches (13: Permission denied)So, how do you run commands as root? The simple answer is to add sudo before the commands that require to be run as root.sudo apt updateUbuntu and many other Linux distributions use a special mechanism called sudo. Sudo is a program that controls access to running commands as root (or other users).Sudo is actually quite a versatile tool. It can be configured to allow a user to run all commands as root. You may configure it run only a selected few commands as root. You can also configure to run sudo without password. Its an extensive topic and maybe Ill discuss it in details in another article.For the moment, you should know that when you install Ubuntu, you are forced to create a user account. This user account works as the admin on your system and as per the default sudo policy in Ubuntu, it can run any command on your system with root privileges.The thing with sudo is that running sudo doesnt require root password but the users own password.And this is why when you run a command with sudo, it asks for the password of the user who is running the sudo command:abhishek@nuc:~$ sudo apt update[sudo] password for abhishek: As you can see in the example above, user abhishek was trying to run the apt update command with sudo and the system asked the password for abhishek.If you are absolutely new to Linux, you might be surprised that when you start typing your password in the terminal, nothing happens on the screen. This is perfectly normal because as the default security feature, nothing is displayed on the screen. Not even the asterisks (*). You type your password and press enter.Bottom line: To run commands as root in Ubuntu, add sudo before the command. When asked for password, enter your accounts password. When you type the password on the screen, nothing is visible. Just keep on typing the password and press enter.How to become root user in Ubuntu?You can use sudo to run the commands as root. However, in situations, where you have to run several commands as root and you keep forgetting to add sudo before the commands, you may switch to root user temporarily.The sudo command allows you to simulate a root login shell with this command:sudo -iabhishek@nuc:~$ sudo -i[sudo] password for abhishek: root@nuc:~# whoamirootroot@nuc:~# Youll notice that when you switch to root, the shell command prompt changes from $ (dollar key sign) to # (pound key sign). This makes me crack a (lame) joke that pound is stronger than dollar.Though I have shown you how to become the root user, I must warn you that you should avoid using the system as root. Its discouraged for a reason after all.You can use su command to switch users in Ubuntu. You can use it with sudo to temporarly switch to root user:sudo suIf you try to use the su command without sudo, youll encounter su authentication failure error.You can go back to being the normal user by using the exit command.exitHow to enable root user in Ubuntu?By now, you know that the root user is locked by default in Ubuntu-based distributions.Linux gives you the freedom to do whatever you want with your system. Unlocking the root user is one of those freedoms.If, for some reason, you decide to enable the root user, you can do so by setting up a password for it:sudo passwd rootAgain, this is not recommended and I wont encourage you to do that on your desktop. If you forget it, you wont be able to change the root password in Ubuntu again.You can lock the root user again by removing the password:sudo passwd -dl rootHow to Reset Forgotten Ubuntu Password in 2 MinutesIf you forgot your user password on Ubuntu, dont worry. You can reset an Ubuntu password very easily. This guide explains an easy method for changing the root password on Ubuntu. The method should also be applicable to other Linux distributions.In the endI hope you have a slightly better understanding of the root concept now. If you still have some confusion and questions about it, please let me know in the comments. Ill try to answer your questions and might update the article as well. It's FOSS turns 13! 13 years of helping people use Linux And we need your help to go on for 13 more years. Support us with a Plus membership and enjoy an ad-free reading experience and get a Linux eBook for free.To celebrate 13 years of It's FOSS, we have a lifetime membership option with reduced pricing of just $76. This is valid until 25th June only.If you ever wanted to appreciate our work with Plus membership but didn't like the recurring subscription, this is your chance Get Lifetime Membership of It's FOSS For various administrative tasks, you need to open the root terminal in Linux Mint. It can be used to change global operating system settings, edit configuration files, install or remove apps from console or change permissions of files. Today, we will see how it can be done. Some Linux distros come a dedicated launcher to open the root terminal. Linux Mint does not ship the special launcher. But it is not actually required. You can turn any opened terminal into the root terminal instance with a single command. Here is how.To open the root terminal in Linux Mint, do the following.Open your terminal app.Type the following command:sudo suEnter your password when prompted.From now, the current instance will be the root terminal.There is alternative way to open the root terminal. Linux Mint comes with a graphical 'sudo' command gksudo. It included in all editions of the operating system. To open the root terminal using gksudo, do the following.Press Alt + F2. This will open a special dialog where you can type a command to execute.In Cinnamon, type the following command in the text box:gksudo gnome-terminalIn Mate, type the commandgksudo mate-terminalIn XFCE4, type the commandgksudo xfce4-terminal Finally, if you are running Linux Mint KDE edition, type:gksudo konsoleEnter your password when prompted.This will open the root terminal in your desktop environment in Linux Mint.Root terminal in CinnamonRoot terminal in KDERoot terminal in MATERoot terminal in XFCE4You are done. Support usWinaero greatly relies on your support. You can help the site keep bringing you interesting and useful content and software by using these options:If you like this article, please share it using the buttons below. It won't take a lot from you, but it will help us grow. Thanks for your support!

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